

## SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
 H. C. BROWNLEE, Business Manager.

## —THE—

Salt Lake Herald

WILL CONTAIN

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL FEATURES:

TRAINING OF WILD BEASTS.

RAYMOND BLATHWAT continues his sketches of the wonders performed by KARL HAGENBUCK, of Elmhurst, in domesticating the wild animals of the African and Asiatic forests, showing what kindness, accompanied with unflinching firmness will do with savage beasts, which features are fully illustrated.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE LION.

Here is another of the camp fire stories of the Upper Congo, related by HENRY M. STANLEY, the noted African explorer, and copyrighted by him. Illustrated with two double-column cuts.

M. DE ELWITZ.

W. MONTGOMERY FULFORD furnishes a copyrighted article on the famous diplomat and journalist, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, giving an estimate of his genius, and telling something of his daily life and methods, with a picture of his country house on the north coast of France, and another of his beautiful study.

THE ROYAL SPANIARDS.

Much interest is taken by the public in the arrival on our shores of the Infanta KRISTINA and her husband, Prince ALFONSO, grandsons of the American government. The romantic history of the royal lady is given in a letter from Madrid, and it cannot but be considered entertaining as well as timely. Accompanying are portraits of both the princess and her husband, the Duke de Montpensier.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

MARGARET COMPTON writes an elaborate letter from New York relative to the newest styles for commencement and class day gowns, paying due attention not only to fashions, but materials, and showing a strict simplicity to be the standard this year in the dresses of the "sweet girl graduate." The correspondence is embellished with four beautiful fashion plates.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An illustrated article on useful and sensible towels, and what women of taste are buying in that line, is by CLARA MUNN. ADA CONE has an article on "Cuddled Pinafore Vests," and Mrs. OLIVER HELL BURN gives some desirable information how to prepare a little supper for guests.

LEGION OF HONOR WOMEN.

HELEN ZIMMERMAN writes from Paris of ROSE BONARDI, Madame DUBOIS and GEORGE SAND, who wear male dresses, and who have been decorated with the cross and ribbon of the legion of honor for distinguished deeds. With the article are portraits of the celebrated animal painter and of MARIE LAURENT, together with cuts of legion of honor decorations.

PRIMITIVE AMERICAN DRESS.

JAMES MOOREY of the Washington bureau of ethnology, who was sent out by the Smithsonian institution to make an Indian collection for the World's fair, contributes an interesting article, showing the broad making processes of the Moquis, a primitive tribe living just over the southern boundary line of Utah, and whose seven stone villages on the summit of perpendicular mesas of solid rock are hundreds of feet above the plain. Illustrated.

TALLIES-HO!

All about the great coaching parade in New York next Saturday, and what a coaching outfit costs, with something about the "one who induces in his expensive spot." This article is profusely illustrated.

SINCERITY IN ORATORY.

The fourth paper on Oratory by Prof. FRANKLIN G. SMITH of Cornell university, treats of sincerity and its value in conquering an audience. The writer quotes the opinion of BEN FRANKLIN in support of this principle, gives EMERSON'S idea of a Congressman, speaks of JOHN HANCOCK'S power and the weight of WEBSTER'S character, and mentions several other notable instances.

BOOTH IN HIS PRETENSE DAYS.

MARGARET SPENCER relates some very interesting reminiscences of EDWIN BOOTH in his young days, being anecdotes told by Mrs. General LAWRENCE, who was Miss JEAN DAYVOR before she was married. A portrait of BOOTH at 24 years of age embellishes the article.

EDUCATION OF A KING.

This article tells how the young Alphonso of Spain, now 7 years old, is to be educated and fitted for his future duties as a ruler and what the law of usage prescribes as to his tutelage. Illustrated.

COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

On Saturday of next week in New York city some 300 young men representing the strength and trained muscular skill of more than a score of American colleges will meet to try conclusions on the inter-collegiate championships. We give portraits of the captains of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, with illustrations of several athletic exercises.

## Persisting in Error.

Our evening contemporary copies one of the rules of the House of Representatives published in THE HERALD of Thursday morning, admitting that it was not previously in possession of the information. That would have been eminently satisfactory and proper but for the succeeding remarks. It says: "These make the position of the News unassailable."

The truth is that they directly and most unequivocally prove the position of the News to have been incorrect. The rules of the House are that the resignation of a member is sent to the governor of the state and a notice of the fact that such resignation has been made is sent to the speaker or clerk of the House. The News contended repeatedly that this was wrong and "putting the cart before the horse." It claimed again and again that the resignation was made to the clerk and a notice of it sent to the governor; that "if the Delegate's formal withdrawal were never received by the executive it would not change the status a particle;" that "the vacancy began when the resignation was filed with the clerk of the last House of Representatives," etc.

Why attempt now to continue in defence of its error, when the quotation it has published from the rules of the House show that it was mistaken.

## Worth Considering.

A report from officials in Philadelphia gives some statistics in regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever that are deserving of consideration by people in every place. In a certain district of that city where typhoid fever had prevailed for several years, the fatal cases materially decreased from 1888 to 1891, while the general mortality of the city from that disease remained at the usual average which had continued for eight years.

On investigation it appeared that in 1889 a change was made in the water supply of that district and, ever since, the deaths from typhoid had decreased. In 1888 there were 211, but were reduced to 116 in 1889, 57 in 1890 and 58 in 1891. It is considered that the change was entirely due to the improvement in the water supply.

Medical men who have studied the matter are almost universally of the opinion that typhoid fever is traceable to impure water used for culinary purposes. Pure water is essential to health. Many other diseases that become epidemic are traceable to wells which have become receptacles for foul sewage. The water may be clear to view and may even be palatable, and yet charged with germs of death. Organic matter may be in it impalpable to the natural vision.

Ice does not improve impure water in these respects. Cold has no killing effect on the germs that produce disease. Boiling may destroy them, great heat being the most efficient means to that end. The season is approaching when a great deal of water will be used for drinking purposes and now is a good time to interpose a caution against impure wells and other sources of supply.

## A Change Must Come.

It is of no use for "Liberal" apologists to endeavor to cover up the evident inefficiency of the watermaster, nor to praise a course that is only open to strong condemnation. A great deal of the destruction which has taken place from inundations might have been avoided if a little common sense had been exercised or even the warnings uttered in time had been heeded. They were treated with disdain and when the predicted floods came, incompetency of the most glaring kind was exhibited.

Even now other hands and brains have to be exercised to prevent disaster. And while the country below is flooded and injured, there are parts of the city where no water supply can be had for the orchards and gardens. If it had not been for the storm which has visited the city, much injury would have occurred from drouth as white floods of water are running to waste and the ruin of property.

The ditches in several places are so fixed now that they are useless to the lots which have water rights. The watermaster does not seem to have sense or experience enough to remedy the evil. It is believed that he also lacks the disposition. It is none of his business if people who own land desire to make of it a "cabbage patch." They have a right to do what they please with their property. They have a vested right to the use of the water. That is being withheld from them. They will have to seek their remedy at law if they cannot be treated properly by quietly complaining of their grievances.

All this trouble comes from putting men in places for which they are not adapted, simply because they have worked at elections for the party in power. It is shameful, but it is a fact in several instances. If the citizens do not rise in their might and bring about a change before long, we have mistaken the signs of the times and the sentiments of the public. A reformation in city affairs is an absolute necessity. Let steps to effect it be taken in time!

## The Chinese Situation.

There are at least ten thousand Americans in the Chinese Empire. The probable attitude of the people there towards them is a matter of great moment. If the GEARY law is at once enforced and deportations occur to any great extent, it is quite probable that there will be much excitement in China and retaliation will follow. This may take two forms. The populace may become enraged and mobs take summary vengeance on the Americans, particularly the religious missionaries. And the Chinese government may institute some regulation similar to those relating to the Chinese in this country. Some apprehensions are felt as to the danger of the first mentioned consequence.

If there should be an uprising of Chinese mobs against American residents,

we believe it would be promptly suppressed. It is not likely that the Chinese government will permit outrages of that character, but it is rather to be expected that precautions will be taken to prevent them.

It is not improbable that if the GEARY law is promptly enforced the Chinese government will pass an equivalent requirement of American residents in China. The proper thing to do will be compliance with the law. Let the Americans in China register if so required, and show that the regulation is not very formidable.

But pending the decision as to a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and until such sufficient funds are provided, it is probable that there will be no great rush to enforce the GEARY law. And even should the re-hearing be denied, no doubt a sufficient time will be given for registration before arrests will be made. And the law, it seems, does not say that Chinese laborers who are not registered in one year after May 1, 1892, shall be arrested and deported, but "may be arrested." This gives the government a loophole, if it is desirable to proceed with caution.

After the matter is definitely settled the registration is more likely to go on than be resisted. There is a possibility of a reversal of the decision when there is a full bench and the question has been more perfectly discussed. The arguments of the three dissenting judges are very strong and cogent. They strike most people as being fair and just and to many at least as conformable to the spirit of the Constitution. On a rehearing a majority of the court may lean the other way and that would settle the difficulty. But if the decision should be repeated most likely the law would be complied with and but few violations would occur.

The interests of China are all in the direction of friendly intercourse with the United States. War is not probable for that reason, and because the Chinese government would not like to risk a passage at arms with this great nation. Disaster would certainly be the consequence, and though the loss to this country would be great, to China it would be very far greater. The chances are that the difficulty will be overcome in a pacific manner and the anticipated troubles will not materialize.

## In Danger of Death.

Our morning contemporary objects to the statement of THE HERALD that the g. o. p. is "in a bad fix." In order to show to the contrary it rambles over more than a column, and with its accustomed logic succeeds in proving that the party is in a worse condition than THE HERALD described. It appears that the party is not only in a bad fix but in danger of being superseded by a new party.

"All its reverses," we are told, "are due to one thing, that is the way it has treated the currency question." And the danger to the party now is that it will continue its operations against silver as money. Observe this candid admission: The Republican party is to blame for the opposition to silver as money. Of course that is nothing new as a matter of fact. It is well-known that the demonetization of silver by a trick was due to Republican party schemers. But it is new to see the Tribune acknowledge this and to predict the downfall of that party in consequence of its continued antagonism to silver as money.

The new party which is to be organized, if the silver question is not soon settled, is to have for "the first plank in its platform that gold and silver must stand side by side in the recognition of the government; must both be legal tender for all debts." The next is to be a tariff plank, "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection."

It will take a good deal of argument to persuade the country that all the reverses of the Republican party have come through its action on silver. And it looks as though the Tribune does not believe its own statement for, as the second plank in the platform of the party which is to supersede the g. o. p., it gives the reverse of the Republican doctrine on the tariff. A tariff for revenue is what the Democratic party demands. The Republican party holds to a tariff for protection with incidental revenue, and it is to that much more than to its silver attitude that it has met with its great reverses. That was the issue in 1890 and still more so in 1892.

If the Republican party had declared for silver in the way the Tribune desires it would have lost the election last fall with a worse minority than it scored. It might have gained some votes in the west but would have lost many more in the east. The Populists would not have pulled away so many ballots, but the monetarists, who are in the majority, would have flattered the party out. It was the tariff question that figured above all others in the last campaign, and the prediction that the new party which is to take the place of the g. o. p. is to reverse the tariff policy which lost the election, is proof that the Tribune so regarded it in spite of its silver exaggerations.

Its tergiversation on the Democratic party does not count in the argument. It is the Republican party that is under consideration. If it is not "in a bad fix," why is it in danger of dissolution? If it is so "very much alive" why predict its supplanting by a new party with issues the very opposite of its own? And if folks are "quietly smiling" over imaginary Democratic anxiety, are they not laughing out loud over the logic of the Republican defender which puts its party in a dead hole while trying to show it is not in a bad fix?

EVIDENTLY THERE is an unusually nervous feeling among the people on both sides of the line separating France and Germany. The French soldiers have lately been moved towards the eastern border and massed in larger numbers there than for the past ten years. This serves the KAISER'S purposes very well,

as it solidifies the German sentiment in favor of the military measures involved in the pending elections, whilst the newspapers of either nation are at pains to quote the most warlike expressions of the other's.

THE WORLD'S fair directors may relate to the marines the story that they will return the \$2,500,000 given to that institution in consideration of closing the gates on Sundays. It is the evident intention to open the exposition for every day in the week and take in the half dollars of the public the same on Sunday as at other times. Among the expedients resorted to is a rule providing for religious services at the park in Choral and Festival halls, which together will hold some 9,000 people.

IT HAS BEEN shown to be very difficult to educate the masses into the propriety of extending the tenure of office and civil service laws and rules beyond the subordinate positions in the government, and apply them to all executive employers below the very highest grades. The people are willing that the clerical and manual situations should not be changed without good cause, but those that are of an influential nature they prefer should be filled by members of the dominant party.

It is not surprising that Governor McKinley of Ohio, who wants to be re-elected this fall, is greatly disgruntled about the action of the National Republican league at Louisville. He might have prevented some of the blundering that was done there if he had been present, but he had no idea beforehand that matters could take the unprecedented shape they did.

THE TELEGRAPH states that half the languages of Europe were spoken at the women's Congress in Chicago on Wednesday. If there were 12,000 women present, as represented, the confusion of tongues must have been something the like of which has not been known since the gathering at the tower of Babel.

THE REPORTS of the eastern floods continue to be terrifying, and the damage to growing crops, to fencing and to public highways is almost incalculable. Even though many lives may not be lost by the deluge directly, much sickness will probably be entailed by the malarial influences that must follow.

THE PRESIDENT is contemplating, so it is said, the policy of recommending to Congress the passage of a law forming a commission on appointments. Up to yesterday the Tribune's Washington correspondent had not suggested any Utah man for chairmanship of this proposed commission.

THE FINANCIAL flurry appears to have spent its force. In this country it was mainly confined to banking institutions of not very stable footing, and has developed methods the knowledge of which must prove valuable in the future.

JOHN L. THOMAS, who has been appointed assistant attorney general in charge of legal matters relating to the postoffice, was until recently one of the judges of the supreme court of Missouri. It is now declared that rates from Colorado common points during the World's fair will be about one fare for the round trip, and a fare and a third from the Missouri river, or about \$35 from Colorado.

GARZA and FORAKER and JERRY SIMPSON have disappeared from view, but Dr. BRIGGS has heaved in sight again with his compound comminuted case of heresy.

RUSKIN ONCE called GLADSTONE a traitor, and now GLADSTONE retaliates by styling RUSKIN a poet. AS ARTEMUS WARD used to say, this is "sarkasm."

CERTAINLY MATTERS relating to the streets of Salt Lake are very badly managed at this time.

## A Bundle of Jokes.

Philadelphia Record: Wagner music is being experimented with as a rain-producer.

Archaeon Globe: It is a very honest man indeed who will not try to pass a quarter with a hole in it.

Rochester Democrat: When a barber's razor slips it is apt to be followed by some cutting remarks.

Providence: Rain has no respect for the baseball player. It falls upon the just and the unjust; and also upon the umpire.

Detroit Tribune: Teacher—When water becomes ice what is the great change that takes place? Pupil—The change in price.

Detroit Free Press: We would respectfully inquire what a faithful disciple does when he sits down on a loaded yellow-jacket.

Boston Courier: Ma—Did you say, Jimmy, that Uncle Joe took you to the circus today? Jimmy—Yes, Ma—Well, now, tell me what was the most surprising you saw there. Jimmy—"A comin' in with the cook who discharged yesterday."

The Genuine Meert Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. Its proprietors are highly gratified at the letters which come entirely unsolicited from men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them.

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Reduced Rates to All Points East via the Union Pacific will be in effect May 16, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to points east at the following reduced rates:

First Class. Second Class.  
 To Denver and Pueblo..... \$12.00  
 To St. Louis..... 31.15  
 To Chicago..... 41.65  
 The shortest and fastest line. City ticket office 301 Main street.  
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 A Sure Cure for Elixs. Itching piles are known by moisture and perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as hemorrhoids or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Godde Pitts Drug Co. Corner Main and First South.

## You have noticed

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

## Strictly Pure White Lead

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well. Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty in lack of care in selecting it. The

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For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

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NEIL BURGESS

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A picture of New England life, in four acts, by Charles Barnard.

A Record of Three Years in New York, one year in Chicago and one year in Boston.

Special Scenery and Mechanical Effects.

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 50¢ and 25¢. Special Matinee Prices—75¢, 50¢ and 25¢. Sale of seats begins Wednesday, May 17.

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